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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine
Washington, D. C.

B. E. P. Q.--375, Revised

April 26, 1937.

PLANT-QUARANTINE IMPORT RESTRICTIONS
OF THE
KINGDOM OF EGYPT

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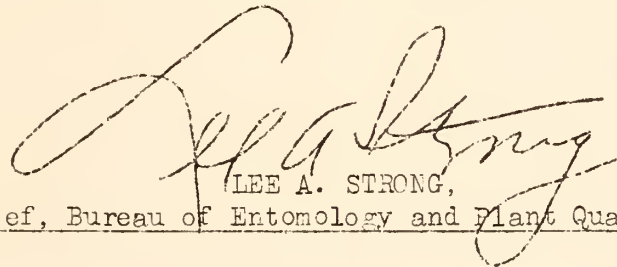
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PLANT-QUARANTINE IMPORT RESTRICTIONS
OF THE
KINGDOM OF EGYPT

This compilation of the plant-quarantine import restrictions of the Kingdom of Egypt has been prepared for the information of nurserymen, plant-quarantine officials, and others interested in the exportation of plants and plant products to that country.

It was prepared by Harry B. Shaw, Plant Quarantine Inspector, in Charge of Foreign Information Service, Division of Foreign Plant Quarantines, in part from the French texts of the original laws and orders, and in part it is adapted from the summary and statements of the general conditions applying to the importation of plants and plant products into Egypt prepared by the Egyptian Ministry of Agriculture.

The information contained in this circular is believed to be correct and complete up to the time of its preparation, but it is not intended to be used independently of, nor as a substitute for, the original texts, and it is not to be interpreted as legally authoritative. The original laws and orders should be consulted for the exact texts.



LEE A. STRONG,
Chief, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine.



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PLANT-QUARANTINE IMPORT RESTRICTIONS

OF THE

KINGDOM OF EGYPT

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PLANT-QUARANTINE IMPORT RESTRICTIONS
OF THE
KINGDOM OF EGYPT

BASIC LEGISLATION

Law No. 1 of January 4, 1916, as amended, on the protection of plants proceeding from foreign countries.

Definitions

"Ministry" means the Egyptian Ministry of Agriculture.

"Disease" means injuries to plants caused by fungous or insect parasites.

SUMMARY

Importation Prohibited

The importation into Egypt of the following materials is strictly prohibited. Any importation of the same shall be re-exported within 15 days from the date of arrival, or destroyed, and the owners shall have no claim for compensation:

COTTON PLANTS (Gossypium spp.), ginned or unginned cotton, cottonseed, and stems. (Art. 1, Law No. 1, Jan. 4, 1916, p. 16.)

GRAPEVINES, ROOTED: Importation prohibited. (Amendment of Aug. 20, 1932, to Law No. 1, art. 2, p. 16.)

GRAPEVINE LEAVES (Vitis spp.), whether imported as merchandise or used as packing material. (Art. 1, Law No. 1, Jan. 4, 1916, p. 16.)

LIVING INSECTS, their eggs, larvae, pupae, and nymphs. (Art. 1, Law No. 1, Jan. 4, 1916, p. 16.)

CULTURES OF BACTERIA and fungi injurious to plants. (Art. 1, Law No. 1, Jan. 4, 1916, p. 16.)

PLANTS, PARTS OF PLANTS, FRUITS, AND SEEDS OF BAMIA OR OKRA (Hibiscus
esculentus L.), and til or ambari hemp (H. cinnabarius L.).
(Decree-law No. 96, June 18, 1931.) (See art.1, Law No.1, p.16.)

BAGS, BOXES, CASES, and all other containers used in packing and trans-
porting prohibited articles. (Decree-law No. 96, June 18, 1931.)
(See art. 1, Law No. 1, p. 16.)

BIRDLINE in all forms. (Decree-law No. 13, Apr. 3, 1922.)

HEMP, COMMON (Cannabis sativa L.), germinable seeds of. (Decree-law No.
95, June 18, 1931.) (See art.1, Law No. 1, p. 16.)

SOIL AND EARTH. (Order of Aug. 30, 1932.)

TOBACCO SEEDS (Nicotiana tabacum L.). (Law No. 73, July 3, 1933.)

Importation Restricted*

The above prohibition does not apply to the following articles if
they meet the conditions indicated below:

Conditions of Entry

- BANANA PLANTS (Musa spp.)
1. Authorization of the Ministry of Agriculture (Egypt)
in advance.
 2. Official phytosanitary certificate from country of
origin declaring freedom from injurious insects and
plant diseases.
 3. Inspection on arrival and fumigation before entry.
 4. Inspection of the plants in the field for one year
from date of planting. If, during that period, an
injurious insect or disease makes its appearance on
same, they shall be liable to destruction without
compensation. (Law No. 1, art. 1.)

*See also "General Conditions under which Plants May Be Imported
into Egypt", page 13; and

"General Conditions for the Importation of Fruits,
Vegetables, and Seeds", page 15.

BANANA FRUIT Originating in the Canary Islands, Madagascar, Zanzibar,
(Musa spp.) or of unknown origin, will be fumigated at the expense
of the consignee. Bananas from other sources will be
inspected with action according to findings. (Law No. 1,
art. 7, and Order of Jan. 20, 1916.) (See p. 18.)

- BEES, HONEY
1. Authorization of Ministry in advance.
 2. Varieties admitted into Egypt: Italian, Caucasian, and Carniolan.
 3. They should be shipped direct from native country, i. e., Italian from Italy, Caucasian from Russia, Carniolan from Yugoslavia, Austria, and Hungary.
 4. Beehives should be free from natural or artificial combs and honey.
 5. Each consignment should be accompanied by an official certificate specifying the kind of bees, and declaring that the apiary from which the bees were taken was free from disease.
 6. The only authorized port of entry is Alexandria.
 7. Inspection on arrival. (Law No. 1, art. 2.) (See p. 17.)

CITRUS NURSERY STOCK

- (Citrus spp.)
1. Authorization of the Ministry in advance.
 2. Certificate of freedom from disease, particularly from all coccids, citrus canker (Bacterium citri (Hasse) Doidge), citrus blast or black pit (Phytophthora citripustula) = (Bacterium syringae (Van Hall) E. F. Sm.).
 3. Inspection on arrival and fumigation before entry. (Amendment of Aug. 30, 1932, to art. 2 of Law No. 1.) (See p. 16.)

- CITRUS FRUIT
1. Authorization of the Ministry in advance.
 2. Originating in Greece, Italy, Turkey, Syria, Palestine, Islands of Crete, Rhodes, Cyprus, or of unknown origin, will be fumigated at the expense of the consignee for protection against coccids.
 3. Shipments accompanied by fumigation certificates from countries of origin may be exempted from fumigation if attacked by only two species of scales, i. e., the Florida red scale (Chrysomphalus aonidum L.) and the California red scale (C. aurantii Mask.), and if on inspection those scales are found to be dead.

4. An official phytosanitary certificate from the country of origin declaring the consignment to be free from insect pests and plant diseases, especially from the false codling moth (Argyroploce leucotreta Meyr.), citrus blast (Phytomonas citri Put. (= Bacterium syringae (Van Hall) E. F. Sm.), and citrus canker (Bacterium (Phytomonas) citri (Hasse) Doidge). (Order of Jan. 20, 1916, and July 14, 1925, as amended by that of Oct. 11, 1926.)

- COTTON SAMPLES for commercial purposes
1. Should be well-ginned cotton entirely free from cottonseed or any foreign matter.
 2. No sample should exceed 2 kg. and postal samples without value not to exceed 350 g. each.
 3. Should be addressed to the consignee c/o The Plant Quarantine Office, Ministry of Agriculture, at the port of destination.
 4. When a sample is received by any Plant Quarantine Office, the consignee will be notified. Samples not claimed within 15 days will be destroyed without compensation.
 5. The samples will be disinfected with carbon disulphide for 24 hours before entry.

NOTE: The entry of samples of unginned cotton and cottonseed is prohibited, however small the samples may be.

COTTON, ABSORBENT, AND KAPOK. Admitted without fumigation.
(Cotton-wool)

- COTTON BEDDINGS
- Including mattresses, bedcovers, cushions, furniture containing unmanufactured cotton:
1. Disinfection at the port of entry in the steam sterilizers of the quarantine authority, at owner's expense and risk, at 120° C. for at least 2 hours.
 2. If accompanied by an official certificate affirming disinfection at the port of export in a steam sterilizer under pressure not more than one month previous to arrival at the port of entry, they will be exempted from treatment.
 3. This arrangement can be canceled at any time by the Ministry.

COTTON AND COTTONSEED
in Transit by Air

Permits may be issued for the transit of cotton and cottonseed by air mail under the following restrictions:

1. Containers to be any metal boxes, soldered, and on no account to be opened in Egyptian territory.
2. Transfer should take place only by airplanes in the same hangar (airdrome).
3. Transit is limited to airplanes alone.
4. Consignments must not be kept in Egyptian territory more than 15 days; they must be under the control of both the Ministry and the Customs while in Egypt. The Customs shall record the date of arrival, number of consignments, date of re-exportation (exit), and the number of consignments transferred to another airplane. A copy of this information will be forwarded to the Plant Quarantine officials at the same Customs office.

Violations of any of these restrictions involves the immediate destruction of the respective consignment. (Law No. 1, art. 2.) (See p. 16.)

CUCURBITACEOUS FRUITS
AND VEGETABLES

1. Authorization of the Ministry in advance.
2. Inspection on arrival.
3. If of Asiatic origin must be accompanied by an official phytosanitary certificate affirming freedom of the locality where grown and the place of export from all species of Dacus and from Myiopardalis pardalina Big. (Order of June 22, as amended by that of Dec. 15, 1919.)

DATE PALMS

Same conditions as banana plants.

DATE FRUIT
(Fresh, dry, or
compressed)

1. Authorization of the Ministry.
2. Official phytosanitary certificate from country of origin affirming freedom from injurious pests, especially the red spider (Paratetranychus simplex Banks). (Amendment of July 15, 1935, to art. 2, Law No. 1.) (See p. 16.)

FIG PLANTS
and parts thereof

1. Authorization of the Ministry in advance.
 2. Certificate of freedom from disease, especially from the psylla Trioza buxtoni Laing.
 3. Inspection on arrival.
 4. Fumigation before entry.
- (Amendment of Aug. 20, 1932, to art. 2, Law No. 1.)
(See p. 17.)

FIGS, FRESH OR DRIED

1. Authorization of the Ministry in advance.
2. Certificate of freedom from the Mediterranean fruit fly (Ceratitis capitata Wied.) and the black fig fly (Lonchaea aristella Beck.).
3. Inspection on arrival.
(Amendment of Aug. 20, 1932, to art. 2, Law No. 1.)
(See p. 16.)

FLOWERS, BULBS,
TUBERS, CORMS,
RHIZOMES

1. Authorization in advance.
2. Certificate of freedom from the lesser and greater bulb flies (Pumerus strigatus Fall. and Merodon equestris Fab.)
3. Inspection on arrival.
4. Fumigation before entry.
(Law No. 1, art. 2.) (See p. 16.)

FRUITS, POMACEOUS, including apple, pear, quince:

1. Authorization of the Ministry in advance.
2. Official certificate declaring freedom from the codling moth (Carpocapsa pomonella L.), ((Grapholitha) Cydia funebrana Treit.), the oriental fruit moth ((Laspeyresia) Grapholitha molesta Busck), the Mediterranean fruit fly (Ceratitis capitata Wied.), and all coccids.
3. Inspection on arrival. (Amendment of Aug. 20, 1932, to Law No. 1, art. 2.) (See p. 16.)

FRUITS, STONE, including apricot, cherry, peach, plum:

1. Authorization of the Ministry in advance.
2. Certificate declaring freedom from Anthonomus spp., Rhynchites spp., peach twig borer (Anarsia lineatella Zell.), Mediterranean fruit fly (Ceratitis capitata Wied.), and all coccids.
3. Inspection on arrival. (Amendment of Aug. 20, 1932, to Law No. 1, art. 2.) (See p. 16.)

GRAPEVINES and cuttings thereof:

(Vitis spp.)

1. No importation is allowed from localities infested by the grapevine louse (Phylloxera (vastatrix) vitifoliae Fitch).
2. The entry of rooted plants is not permitted.
3. Authorization of the Ministry in advance.
4. Certificate of freedom from phylloxera.
5. Inspection on arrival.
6. Fumigation before entry. (Amendment of Aug. 20, 1932, to Law No. 1, art. 2.) (See p. 16.)

GRAPES
(Vitis spp.)

1. Authorization of the Ministry in advance.
2. Certificate declaring freedom from the grape fruit moth (Polychrosis botrana Schiff.), the vine moth (Clysia ambiguella Hbn.), and all coccids.
3. Inspection on arrival. (Amendment of Aug. 20, 1932, to Law No. 1, art. 2.) (See p. 16.)

HEMP, common, seeds of:
(Cannabis sativa)

1. Authorization of the Ministry in advance.
2. Certificate from country of origin declaring that the seeds have been sufficiently roasted to destroy their germinability.
(Decree-law No. 95, June 18, 1931.)

LEGUMINOUS FRUITS AND SEEDS

1. Authorization of Ministry in advance.
2. Official certificate declaring freedom from insects and diseases and especially from Caryoborus spp.
3. Inspection on arrival.

MANGO, fruits and seeds
(Mangifera indica L.)

1. Authorization of the Ministry in advance.
2. Official phytosanitary certificate declaring freedom of consignments and their places of origin from Dacus spp. and Cryptorhynchus spp.
(Order of June 22, 1919, as amended Dec. 15, 1919.)

MOLD, heather or heath (Terre de bruyère)

1. Must be free from sand and soil.
2. Official certificate declaring freedom of place of origin from the grape phylloxera (Phylloxera (vastatrix) vitifoliae Fitch), the Argentine ant (Iridomyrmex humilis Mayr.), and the Japanese beetle (Popillia japonica Newm.).
3. Fumigation before entry.

NUTS, GREEN, including almonds

1. Authorization of the Ministry in advance.
2. Certificate declaring freedom from Eurytoma spp., Balaninus spp., and the peach twig borer (Anarsia lineatella Zell.). (Amendment of Aug. 20, 1932, to Law No. 1, art. 2.)

OLIVE FRUITS (FRESH) AND TREES

1. Authorization of the Ministry in advance.
2. Phytosanitary certificate declaring freedom from insect pests and diseases. (Amendment of May 27, 1920, to Law No. 1, art. 2.) (See p. 17.)

ONIONS
(Allium spp.)

1. Authorization of the Ministry in advance.
2. Certificate declaring freedom from insect pests and plant diseases, particularly smut (Urocystis cepulae Frost). (Amendment of Aug. 20, 1932, to Law No. 1, art. 2.) (See p. 17.)

PEAT

1. Must be free from sand and soil.
2. Containers used in packing must be new.
3. Official certificate declaring freedom of country of origin from foot-and-mouth disease and anthrax.
4. Shipments that meet those conditions will be exempt from fumigation.

PERSIMMON, JAPANESE
(Diospyrus kaki L.)

1. Authorization of the Ministry in advance.
2. Certificate declaring freedom from all coccids and particularly from the citrus mealy bug (Pseudococcus citri Risso).
3. Inspection on arrival.
(Amendment of Aug. 20, 1932, to Law No. 1, art. 2.)
(See p. 17.)

- PLANTS FOR PROPAGATION: Living plants, including stems, bulbs, tubers, etc., and all parts capable of propagation (except seeds) that are not specially provided for:
1. An official phytosanitary certificate declaring freedom from insect pests and plant diseases.
 2. Inspection on arrival.
 3. Fumigation before entry. (Law No. 1 of 1916, art. 2.) (See p. 16.)

PLANTS, ORNAMENTAL, sensitive to fumigation, including Azalea, Begonia, Convallaria (lily-of-the valley), Cyclamen, Filicales (ferns), Hortensia, Orchidaceae, Syringa:

1. Authorization from the ministry in advance.
2. An official phytosanitary certificate affirming freedom from insects and plant diseases.
3. Inspection on arrival.
4. Convallaria plants must be free from sand and soil. (Order of Nov. 24, 1919.)

PLANTS IN POTS and with balls of earth:

1. Authorization from the Ministry in advance.
2. Official certificate declaring freedom from:
Argentine ant (Iridomyrmex humilis Mayr.),
Japanese beetle (Popillia japonica Newm.),
Grape phylloxera (Phylloxera (vastatrix) vitifoliae Fitch),
Chalcophora stigmatica Dolm.,
Capnodis carbonaria Klug.,
Crown gall (Bacterium tumefaciens E. F. Sm. and Townsend).
3. Inspection on arrival.
4. Fumigation before entry.

NOTE: No importation will be allowed from localities known to be infested by insects named in paragraph 2. (Amendment of Aug. 20, 1932, to Law No. 1, art. 2.) (See p. 16.)

PLANTS, ROSACEOUS

1. Authorization of Ministry in advance.
2. Certificate declaring freedom from insect pests and diseases, especially coccids and crown gall (Bacterium tumefaciens E. F. Sm. and Townsend). (Amendment of Aug. 20, 1932, to Law No. 1.) (See p. 17.)

POMEGRANATE

(Punica granatum L.)

1. Authorization of the Ministry in advance.
2. Certificate declaring freedom from all coccids and particularly from the citrus mealy bug (Pseudococcus citri Risso). (Amendment of Aug. 20, 1932, to Law No. 1, art. 2.)

POTATOES

(Solanum tuberosum L.)

1. Authorization of the Ministry in advance.
2. Certificate declaring freedom from the Colorado potato beetle (Leptinotarsa decemlineata Say),
Potato flea beetle (Epitrix cucumeris Harr.),
Potato tuber worm ((Phthorimaea) Gnorimoschema operculella Zell.),
Potato wart (Synchytrium endobioticum (Schilb.) Perc.),
Scab (Actinomyces scabies (Thax.) Guss.),
Powdery scab (Spongospora subterranea (Walls) Lang),
Root-knot nematode (Heterodera (radicicola) marioni (Cornu) Goodey).
3. If, upon inspection, found infected with potato wart they will be destroyed immediately.

4. If infested with potato tuber worm or other parasites susceptible to effective disinfection, they will be fumigated.
 5. If infected with any disease not susceptible to effective treatment, they shall be returned within 15 days from date of arrival or destroyed without compensation.
- (Amendment of Aug. 20, 1932, to Law No. 1, art. 2, and Order of Jan. 1, 1933.) (See p. 17.)

SILK WORM EGGS

1. Authorization in advance.
2. Consignments should be addressed in care of the Crop Protection Section.
3. A phytosanitary certificate should accompany each consignment, declaring the freedom of the eggs from transmissible diseases and declaring that sterile eggs and foreign matter do not exceed 5 percent of the net weight.
4. Each box in the consignment should be checked by an expert, labeled and sealed, with a statement of the race of silkworms, the color of the cocoons and their origin, as well as the net weight.
5. Examination of consignments at port of arrival shall be made by an expert official, who may take samples not to exceed two grams from each lot.
6. Refusal of any consignment or part thereof may result from
 - (a) Noncompliance with the above conditions;
 - (b) Transmissible diseases;
 - (c) Hatching of the eggs.
7. Rejected consignments should be re-exported within 15 days. If the importer fails to re-export the consignment or if hatching takes place during the 15-day period, or any consignment is not cleared through the customs before the end of March, the said consignment shall be destroyed at the owner's expense without compensation.

SUGARCANE CUTTINGS

(Saccharum officinarum L.)

1. Authorization of the Ministry in advance.
2. Before being packed, the cuttings should be stripped of all trash and dipped in Bordeaux mixture.
3. A phytosanitary certificate from country of origin declaring that the Government Entomologist and Mycologist have personally examined each cane and found it free from insect pests and fungus diseases.
4. Consignments other than postal parcels will not be admitted. (Law No. 1 of 1916, art. 2.) (See p. 16.)

SUGARCANE SEEDS

1. Should be grown 100 meters from any other sugarcane and the Ministry should be informed of the site. (Domestic.) (Law No. 1 of 1916, art. 2.) (See p. 16.)

Importation Unrestricted

Plants, insects, etc., imported by the Ministry of Agriculture for scientific purposes: Not subject to the provisions of Law No. 1, 1916. (Law No. 1 of 1916, art. 11.) (See p. 19.)

GENERAL CONDITIONS UNDER WHICH PLANTS MAY BE IMPORTED INTO EGYPT

The following general conditions under which plants and parts of plants may be imported into Egypt have been indicated by the Direction of the Section of Plant Protection of the Egyptian Ministry of Agriculture for the guidance of exporters of such products to that country. These conditions supplement those indicated in the summary.

Packing

Plants and parts thereof should be free from sand or soil. They may be packed in peat, sphagnum, or polypodium (osmundine). The use of branches, leaves, or other parts of plants, either dry or fresh, as packing is strictly prohibited. The Ministry of Agriculture reserves the right to exempt from this restriction certain plants which, according to its knowledge and belief, cannot easily be imported without earth around their roots.

Size of Packages Restricted

No package should exceed 75 cm x 1-1/2 m, the contents being packed in such a manner as to facilitate their inspection and treatment. Each kind of plant should be packed separately.

Phytosanitary Certificate

Each consignment should be accompanied by a certificate issued by the Department of Agriculture of the exporting country to the effect that the plants had not been grown in an area infested with an injurious agricultural disease and that they had been duly inspected by a responsible expert and found free from disease.

In addition, there should be a list of all the kinds of plants the importation of which had been authorized according to the importer's application for permit. Should other kinds of plants be included, the entire shipment may be re-exported or destroyed without compensation to the owner. If the number of plants imported exceeds that which was authorized, the consignee should return the excess at his own expense; otherwise, the extra plants may have to be destroyed without right of indemnity.

Infected Plants to Be Disinfected

If a consignment is found on inspection to be infected with a disease or pest susceptible of an effective disinfection, that treatment will be applied at the importer's expense; in the contrary case the importer must re-export the shipment within 15 days from the date of inspection. If not exported at the expiration of that period, it may be destroyed without right of indemnity to the owner.

Authorized Port of Entry for Restricted Plants

Plants and parts thereof, which may be imported only under special permit, should be imported through the Custom House or Parcel Office at Alexandria. If offered for entry at any other port, they should be shipped immediately by sea to Alexandria at the expense of the importer.

The Ministry of Agriculture has the right to withdraw samples for examination and observation.

Import Permit in Advance of Shipment

The application for an import permit should be made to the Ministry before the consignment is transported from its place of origin.

GENERAL CONDITIONS FOR THE IMPORTATION OF FRUITS, VEGETABLES, AND SEEDS

Phytosanitary Certificate

Each consignment should be accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate issued by an authorized official of the government of the country of origin affirming the freedom of the shipment from injurious insects and plant diseases, and indicating its actual origin and locality where grown.

Prohibited Packing

The use of parts of plants or leaves, green or dry, as packing is prohibited.

Ports Available for Treatment of Infected Products

Any fruits, vegetables, and seeds liable to treatment arriving at a port not equipped for the purpose or possessing equipment of insufficient size, should be reshipped by sea at the consignee's expense to Alexandria, Port Said, or Suez.

Dangerously Infected Shipments to Be Re-exported

If, on inspection, imported fruits, vegetables, or seeds are found infected with dangerous insects or diseases, they should be re-exported within 15 days of the date of arrival or destroyed without right of compensation.

If, on inspection, the consignment is found infected with a disease susceptible of treatment, it will be disinfected at the owner's expense.

GENERAL REGULATIONS

(Promulgated under Law No. 1, Jan. 4, 1916, as amended)

Importation Prohibited

Article 1. The importation into Egypt is prohibited of:

1. Cotton plants (Gossypium spp.), ginned or unginned cotton, cottonseed, or cotton stems.
2. Grapevine leaves (Vitis spp.), whether imported as merchandise or used as packing material.
3. Live insects, their eggs, larvae, pupae, and nymphs.
4. Cultures of bacteria and fungi injurious to plants.
5. Plants, parts of plants, fruits, and seeds of bamia or okra (Hibiscus esculentus L.) and til or ambari hemp (Hibiscus cannabinus L.). (Decree-law No. 96, June 18, 1931.)
6. Bags, boxes, cases, and all other containers used in packing and transporting prohibited materials. (Decree-law No. 96, June 18, 1931.)

Importation Restricted

Art. 2. If the following material is not in virtue of an authorization granted by the Ministry and is not in conformity with the conditions of that authorization, its importation is prohibited.

1. Banana plants (Musa spp.), date palms (Phoenix spp.), sugarcane (Saccharum officinarum L.), and any other living plant designated for that purpose by an order of the Ministry.
2. Date fruit (Phoenix spp.), whether fresh, dry, or compressed. (Order of July 15, 1935.)
3. Cucurbitaceous fruits and vegetables. (Order of June 22, 1919, as amended by that of Dec. 15, 1919.)
4. Plants in pots or balls of earth. (Order of Aug. 30, 1932.)
5. Azaleas, begonias, cyclamens, ferns, hortensias in pots, lilacs, and lily-of-the-valley pips. (Order of Nov. 24, 1919.)
6. Plants (living), including stems, bulbs, tubers, and all other parts capable of propagation.
7. Mango fruits and seeds (Mangifera indica L.). (Order of June 22, 1919.)

8. Olive trees (Olea communis Ait.) and crude olives. (Order of May 27, 1920.)
9. Rosaceae, Rutaceae, Solanaceae, Vitaceae, the genus Ficus (plants, parts thereof, and fruits); fruits of the Japanese persimmon (Diospyros kaki L.), and onion (Allium spp.). (Order of Aug. 20, 1932.)
10. Silkworm eggs.
11. Bees.
12. Ginned or unginned cotton and cottonseed in transit.
13. Leguminous fruits and seeds. (Order of Nov. 12, 1935.)

Art. 3. The Ministry, by an order, may add to the preceding list in article 2 any fruits, vegetables, or seeds the importation of which may constitute a danger to agriculture and which do not lend themselves to an effective disinfection.

Prohibited Shipments Returned or Destroyed

Art. 4. Packages from foreign countries the importation of which is prohibited by the preceding provisions shall be re-exported within 15 days; if, at the expiration of that period, exportation has not been effected, they shall be destroyed, and their owners shall have no claim to indemnity.

Potato Restrictions

Art. 5. Potatoes reaching the customs are subject to inspection. If the agents of the Ministry find them infected with wart disease (Synchytrium endobioticum (Schilb.) Perc.), they shall be destroyed immediately without right of compensation to the owner.

If it be determined that they are infested with potato tuber worm ((Phthorimaea) Gnorimoschema operculella Zell.), or infected by another disease that can be effectively treated with gaseous or vaporous substances, they will be fumigated at the expense of the importer. (As amended by the Order of Jan. 1, 1933.)

If it be established that the potatoes are attacked by any disease that cannot be effectively treated with such fumigants, they must be returned by the owners within 15 days. If exportation is not effected at the expiration of this period, they may be destroyed without right of indemnity. (As amended by the order of Jan. 1, 1933.)

Fumigation of Other Plants Required

Art. 6. Living plants not provided for in the preceding articles, including stems, bulbs, and all other parts of plants capable of propagation, except seeds, shall be fumigated on importation into Egypt at the expense of the consignee.

Exceptionally, plants arriving by parcel post are fumigated at the expense of the Ministry.

Fumigation Required of Infected Fruits, Vegetables, and Seeds

Art. 7. Fruits, vegetables, and seeds reaching the customs and found, upon inspection by agents of the Ministry, to be infected with diseases or fungi which are subject to an order to that effect by the Ministry, shall likewise be subject to fumigation.

Furthermore, the Ministry, by an order, may declare particular countries to be infected with diseases or fungi forming the object of an order provided for in the preceding paragraph, specifying the fruits, vegetables, and seeds capable of introducing the said diseases or fungi into Egypt. In such case, the fruits, vegetables, and seeds thus indicated, originating in the said countries, or of unknown origin, shall be subjected to fumigation without the necessity of determining that they are infected. (Order of Jan. 20, 1916, and that of July 14, 1935.)

Packing of Imported Plant Material

Art. 8. The packing of plants, fruits, vegetables, and seeds proceeding from foreign countries and subject to fumigation, shall be of such a character as to facilitate their inspection and, if deemed necessary, their fumigation. In default of this, the package will be opened at the risk of the consignee.

Ports Equipped for Fumigation

Art. 9. Plants, fruits, vegetables, and seeds subject to fumigation, arriving at a port not equipped for that work, or possessing equipment of insufficient size, shall be reshipped by sea, at the expense of the consignee, to any of the following ports: Alexandria, Port Said, or Suez.

Art. 10. The provisions of this Law shall be carried out in the Customs, either by agents of that service, of the Ministry, or of the Postal Service. In the case of packages arriving by land, those provisions will be carried out by agents of the Ministry at the first port of arrival in Egypt.

The Law not Applicable to Plant Material
Imported by the Ministry of Agriculture

Art. 11. The provisions of the present law shall not be applicable to plants, insects, or other articles imported by the Ministry of Agriculture for scientific purposes.

PROHIBITED PESTS AND DISEASES

Insects

Anarsia lineatella Zell., peach twig borer.
Anthonomus spp., weevils.
Artyroploce leucotreta Meyr., false codling moth.
Aspidiotus spp.
Aspidiotus perniciosus Comst., San Jose scale.
Aulacaspis pentagona Targ., white peach scale, almond scale, mulberry scale.
Balaninus spp., weevils.
Bruchidae (Lariidae).
Caenodis carbonaria Klug.
Carpocapsa pomonella L., codling moth.
Caryoborus spp.
Ceratitis capitata Wied., Mediterranean fruit fly.
Chalcophorella stigmatica Dalm.
Chionaspis euonymi Comst., Euonymus scale.
Chrysomphalus personatus Comst., a masked scale.
Clysia ambiguella Hbn., vine moth.
Coccids.
Cosmopolites sordidus Germ., banana weevil.
Cryptorhynchus (Sternochetus) mangiferae Fab., mango weevil.
Dacus spp.
Dacus oleae Gmelin, olive fruit fly.
Ephestia spp., moths of stored products.
Epidiaspis pyri Colvée.
Epitrix cucumeris Harr., potato flea beetle.
Eumerus strigatus Fall., greater bulb fly.
Eurytoma amygdali Endl.
Grapholitha funebrana Treit.
Icerya seychellarum Westw.
Iridomyrmex humilis Mayr., Argentine ant.
Laemophloeus minutus Oliv., flat grain beetle.
(Laspeyresia) Grapholitha molesta Busck, oriental fruit moth.
Leptinotarsa decemlineata Say, Colorado potato beetle.
Lonchaea aristella Beck., black fig fly.
Lonchaea aurea Macq., fruit fly attacking cucurbits.
Merodon equestris Fab., narcissus bulb fly.
Myelois ceratoniae Zell.
Myiopardalis pardelina Big.
Orthezia insignis Dougl., greenhouse orthezia.
Oryctes elegans Prell.

Paratetranychus simplex Banks, a red spider.
Phoenicococcus marlatti Ckll., red date scale.
(Phthorimaea) Gnorimoschema operculella Zell., potato tuber worm.
Phylloxera vitifoliae Fitch, grapevine phylloxera.
Plodia interpunctella Hbn., Italian meal moth.
Polychrosis botrana Schiff, grape fruit moth.
Popillia japonica Newm., Japanese beetle.
Pseudophilus testaceus Gah.
Pseudococcus spp.
Rhynchites spp.
(Silvanus) Oryzaephilus surinamensis L., saw-toothed grain beetle.
Tenebroides mauritanicus L., cadelle.
Tribolium confusum Duv.
Tribolium ferrugineum Fab.
Trioza buxtoni Laing, a psyllid.

Disease Organisms

Actinomyces scabies (Thax.) Guss., common scab.
Bacterium (Phytomonas) citri (Hasse) Doidge.
Bacterium syringae (Van Hall) E. F. Sm. = Phytomonas citriputeale, citrus
blast or citrus black pit.
Bacterium tumefaciens E. F. Sm. & Townsend.
Heterodera (radicicola) marioni (Cornu) Goodey, root knot.
Spongospora subterranea (Walls) Lang, powdery scab.
Synchytrium endobioticum (Schilb.) Perc., potato wart.
Urocystis cepulae Frost, onion smut.

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